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political units can intrude an opposition of force only at the cost of progress. Neither national isolation nor national omnipotence is possible, and the attempt to build a wall of exclusion or of antagonisms is useless or mischievous. It is an exceedingly thoughtful thesis that Mr. Angell presents and it reflects high social ideals. It would seem that modern conditions were ripe for a serious consideration of his political thought.

Social Justice without Socialism. By JOHN BATES CLARK. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914. 16mo, pp. 49. \$0.50.

In this essay Professor Clark discusses various non-socialistic methods of social improvement, which he urges should be given a fair trial before more extreme measures are adopted. His program of reform would include the initiative, the referendum, the recall, and the short ballot. The more direct participation of the people in government, he believes, would make possible the enactment of economic and social legislation that would promote social justice. These laws would be designed primarily to benefit the poor man. To satisfy those who now complain of their poverty, the author would favor prohibition of child labor, except under certain restrictions, regulation of the hours of work of adult employees in some occupations, the revision of the protective tariff, the reform of the banking and currency system, and the establishment of public works to solve the problem of unemployment. Laws restricting the power of monopoly, however, would be most efficacious in removing injustice in the distribution of the social dividend. This scheme of social justice would halt before reaching the boundaries of socialism. Socialists decry interest on capital as unjust, but Professor Clark suggests it is right for a man to pay interest for the use of capital because he can catch more fish with a hook and line from a canoe than he can with his bare hands. The wages of the lower classes can be raised by forces which tend to increase the amount of capital; not by the practice of sabotage.

Boycotts and the Labor Struggle. By HARRY W. LAIDLER. New York: John Lane Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 488. \$2.00 net.

If one really wants to know what the boycott has meant in the labor struggle and what it is likely to mean, Mr. Laidler's statement of the situation should help toward such an understanding. The best of what he has to say is found in the second and third parts of the book. Part I, though necessary to his exposition, is rather wearisome, because the purpose of the historical matter there presented is not clear at the time, and its detail therefore does not seem to bear on any definite point. The discussion of the status of the boycott in the American courts, on the other hand, is concrete and definite, with the result that the reader retains a vivid notion of how the courts are dealing with boycott cases, and of the doctrines on which such decisions are

based. This by no means implies that the bases for those decisions appear clear and indisputable, but only that Mr. Laidler is able to make very evident the difficulties in the way of using the boycott when such ill-defined doctrines as illegal ends, illegal means, malice, and interest must be applied and reconciled in the court decisions. But the third part of the book, that which deals with boycotts in the light of social and economic conditions, is the most interesting. Here the author undertakes to give the social and economic reasons for legalizing the boycott and to suggest what might be the outcome if that is not done. In his opinion failure to legalize would drive labor to the use of secret and underhand methods or to direct action in order to attain the ends for which it is now using the boycott. On the other hand, he says, "the legalization of the boycott is likely to reduce the number of strikes and to lead to a larger number of trade agreements. If the employer knows that the employees can cut off his sales by the use of this weapon, he is more likely carefully to consider their demands."

The Facts of Socialism. By JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN. New York: John Lane Co., 1913. 8vo, pp. 175. \$0.75 net.

This is a little book intended "to supply the vacancies left by college courses" and to present to non-collegians the facts of Socialism. The author gives a historical sketch of the movement from the rise of Utopian Socialism to the formation of the Socialist party in 1901 in the United States, and attempts to correct some misconceptions of Socialism, concerning, for example, marriage and the family, religion, communism, individual ethics, and human nature. The author regards Socialism as a definite force in the world's history, as a political movement of the working class for the complete socialization of industries and capital which, when achieved, will give rise to the Socialist Commonwealth. This Socialist state is to be brought about in part automatically, by economic forces, and in part deliberately, by legislation of four general types, viz., political, financial, industrial, and collectivist. In speaking of American Socialism, Miss Hughan concludes that the issue is the problem of revolutionary versus reformist administration of municipalities; and that the Socialist tactics must be shaped in the last analysis by economic forces.